Thai SOLT I

Module 3 Lesson 1

Food and Drink

Objectives **Module 3**
Lesson 1

At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to learn about food and drinks. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will be able to:

1. Offer food and drink. This task will include:
- Plan a dinner party
- Invite somebody for dinner at your house
- Plan a picnic
- Compare different types of food in the US and Thailand

2. Discuss quality and quantity of food items. This task will include:
- Specify the meal times for breakfast, lunch, and dinner
- Discuss dishes and utensils
- Talk about food habits
- Discuss food preparation

3. Order a meal in a restaurant. This task will include:
- Make a restaurant reservation
- Talk about cafeteria and fast food stands
- Read items on the menu
- Ask about items on the menu
- Identify food items and beverages
- Talk about the variety of ethnic dishes

4. Shop for goods/services. This task will include:
- Plan the grocery list
- Shop for groceries
- Purchase food items at a butcher shop, a bakery, a grocery store, an open-air market, and a super market
- Recognize types of packaging used in the Thai markets
- Purchase fuel
- Purchase personal items
- Purchase wood for construction
- Purchase water

Introduction
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While training/military joint exercising in Thailand you may find yourself in situations where you will need to purchase food and other items from stores. It will also be necessary to show hospitality to guests when they come to your quarters. It is customary in many cultures to invite guests for social gatherings, such as a dinner party. This lesson is designed to assist you in performing these daily activities.

Tip of the Day In general, the Thai do not make a big distinction between breakfast and other meals. There is no such thing as traditional breakfast as in the Western world. Thais eat whatever they like that is available to them. The only difference is that dinner seems to be heavier than breakfast or lunch. The majority of the people eat rice at home three times a day. Many people like to have noodles for lunch, if they eat out.

Lesson Scenario

Manager Sombat and his supervisor are talking about new employees in their department. They agree to have a dinner together to welcome them and get to know one another.

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A: [illegible] [illegible]

B: [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Scenario Translation A: We have many new employees in our department, don't we? B: Yes, we have two men and a woman who are new employees. A: How about taking them out for dinner this Friday? B: I think it would be a good time to introduce each other. I will

make a reservation.

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Manager Sombat is making a reservation at a restaurant.

A: สวัสดีครับ ร้านอาหารเจ้าพระยาครับ

B: ผมอยากจะจองโต๊ะส □□หรับวันศุกร์ที่ ๑๒ ครับ

A: ได้ครับ ผมขอชื่อคุณหน่อยได้ไหมครับ

B: ได้ครับ ผม สมบัติ ครับ

A: ทั้งหมดกี่คนครับ

B: หกคนครับ

A: กี่โมงครับ

B: หกโมงเย็นครับ

A: ขอผมทวนนิดนะครับ โต๊ะที่คุณจองไว้วันศุกร์ที่ ๑๒
ส□□หรับหกคนประมาณ
หกโมงเย็น ถูกต้องนะครับ

B: ครับ

A: ขอบคุณมากครับ

Scenario Translation

A: Good afternoon, this is Chao Phraya restaurant.
B: I would like to make a reservation on Friday the 12th.
A: Your name, please?
B: I am Sombat.
A: For how many people?
B: There are 6 people.
A: What time would you like to be here?
B: Six o'clock in the evening.
A: Let me repeat it to you, your reservation is for 6 people, at six o'clock on Friday 12. Is that correct?
B: Yes.
A: Thank you very much.

Tip of the Day

□□□□ This word literally means "younger brother or sister." Hence, it is widely used by the Thai to refer to a waiter or waitress who, in most cases, is younger than they are.

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The people from Manager Sombat's department are at the restaurant. A waiter is taking orders from customers.

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]
([illegible])

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

Scenario Translation
A: Please come right in. Do you have a reservation? B: Yes. A: What is your name? B: Sombat. A: Six people. Come this way. Here are menus. (a little while later) A: What would you like to have? B: What is your specialty today? A: We have deep fried fish with spicy sauce, shrimp cake and spicy oyster salad. B: Can we have two orders of shrimp cake and one order of oyster salad for now? A: Yes. What would you like to drink? B: We want 3 bottles of Singha beer, one coke and two glasses of orange juice. A: Thank you very much.

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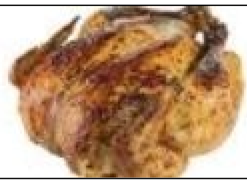
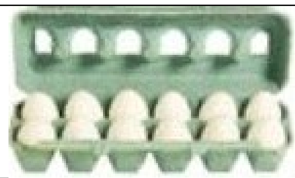
Example 1

Look at the following pictures and read the words below them. Repeat the names for each item as your instructor reads them.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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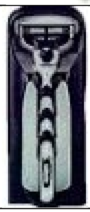
Example 2
Look at the following pictures and read the words that refer to them. Practice saying them aloud by repeating the name of each item after your instructor.

	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]([illegible])
	[illegible]

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Exercise 1 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are developing a better relationship with your counterpart. You decide that it would be appropriate to invite him/her over for dinner. You meet him/her during the end of an exercise and make the offer. Your partner will provide appropriate responses. Reverse roles so that both parties can extend and accept an invitation. The following examples may help.

Example:

Would you like to come over for dinner?	[illegible]
Certainly, what time?	[illegible]
Come over to my home about six o'clock tonight.	[illegible]

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)
The scenario is the same as the one in the preceding activity. You are developing more sophistication in your speech and want to impress your counterpart. Make an offer of an invitation to lunch as part of a casual conversation. Your partner will respond appropriately.

Examples:

(1) How about having dinner together?	[illegible]
(2) How about having a cup of co ffee together?	[illegible]
(3) How about having a meal together?	[illegible]

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are continuing to develop a good interpersonal relationship with your counterpart. You decide to

invite him to go on a picnic. Your partner will agree. You suggest a place to go, using one of the given place names. Decide on all of the rest of the particulars so that the event is a success. Reverse roles so both partners can both invite and accept.

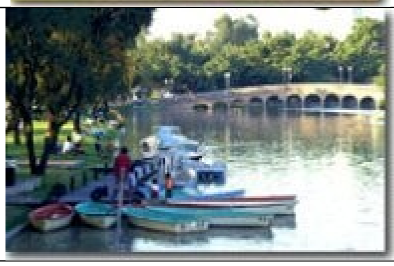
Example:

A: [illegible] [illegible]

B: [illegible] [illegible]

A: [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

B: [illegible]

	[illegible] ([illegible])
	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are working with your counterpart to devel op a better sense of time expressions and the meals that relate. Student A asks the time and student B answers, using the given information. Set up meal invitation situations based on the time. Reverse roles so that both students invite, suggest and accept invitations.

Example:

A: [illegible]

B: ราว ๆ สองทุ่มครับ คุณทานข้าวเย็นแล้วหรือยัง

(1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
(2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
(3)	[illegible]	[illegible]
(4)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

The situation is that it is 12:00 p.m. and you run into your counterpart in the hall. Ask whether he/she has had a meal and see what his/her response is. Odds are, that he/she will invite you somewhere. Make sure that you vary this scenario to incorporate all three traditional mealtimes. Reverse roles so that both partners can invite, suggest and accept an invitation

Example:

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

(1)	[illegible]
(2)	[illegible]
(3)	[illegible]

Exercise 6

Read the following dialogue and answer the questions.
A customer is ordering drinks at a bar. He is also ordering some si de dishes

A: ขอเบียร์สิงห์ขวดหนึ่งครับ
B: ได้ค่ะ รับกับแกล้ม
อะไรดีคะ
A: ขอดูเมนูหน่อยได้ไหมน้อง

B: ได้ค่ะ นี่ค่ะ
A: ขอยำเนื้อ แล้วก็สะเต๊ะหมูอย่างละที่่ี B: ได้ค่ะ
A: น้องเอาเบียร์มาให้ก่อนนะ
B: ค่ะ

(1) Choose the one that correctly shows what the customer ordered .

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible]

(2) What will be first served to the customer?

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible]

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)
The situation is that fast food restaurants, many of which belong to multi-national American companies like Coca Cola or KFC and etc., are becoming increasingly popular in Thailand. Practice some expressions that may be used in those restaurants with your partner.

Examples:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exercise 8 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups of three students. The situation is that you have invited your counterpart to a meal and he has accepted. You are at the restaurant and are deciding what to have. The third member of the group plays the role of the waiter. Practice asking about drinks and side dishes, using the given information. Reverse roles so that everyone can practice each role.

Example:

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

C: [illegible]

A: [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]([illegible])
[illegible]	[illegible] ([illegible], [illegible], [illegible])

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

The situation is that you would like to go out to dinner with your counterpart. You are not sure what type of food that he/she prefers. In the course of a general conversation, inquire into his/her preferences. Remember that many restaurants in Thailand provide a wide variety of dishes. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice accomplishing the task.

Exercise 10 (Pair/Group Work)

This activity is a continuation of the previous exercises. The class will be divided into groups of three students. The situation is that you are still at the restaurant with your counterpart. You are discussing food dishes. You ask the waitress to make recommendations on the preparation of the specific dish that your counterpart suggested. The instructor will serve as a resource during this activity. Reverse roles so that each student can play each role.

Exercise 11

Read the following dialogue below. What meal of the day is being discussed?

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Exercise 12

Go around the classroom and interview three of your classmates ab out their favorite breakfast /lunch/dinner. Report to the class.

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Exercise 13
Listen to the following conversation in a restaurant and report back what you heard.

Exercise 14
Work in pairs.

A. Read the conversational exchange below and gist.
B. Underline as many food names as you can.
C. Compare your list with your partner.
D. Dictate your list to the instructor who will put it on the boards and will explain the meaning.
E. Which foods do you think you might want to taste. Go around the classroom and interview your classmates.

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คนเสิร์ฟ ได้ค่ะ เชิญทางนี้เลยค่ะ นี่ค่ะเมนู จะสั่งอะไรมาทานเล่นก่อนไหมคะ
สมศรี ดีเหมือนกัน งั้นขอส้มตำที่หนึ่ง เนื้อแดดเดียว ลาบไก่ที่หนึ่ง
เผ็ดนิดหน่อย
คนเสิร์ฟ จะดื่มอะไรดีคะ
สุดา ขอชาเย็นที่หนึ่ง กาแฟเย็นที่หนึ่ง
อีกสักครู่ต่อมา

Food and Drink Thai SOLT I
Introduction
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คนเสิร์ฟ นี่ค่ะชาเย็น กาแฟเย็น ส้มตำลาบไก่ แล้วก็เนื้อ
แดดเดียว จะสั่งอะไร
เพิ่มไหมคะ
สุดา ขอต้มยำกุ้งที่หนึ่ง ผัดผักรวมที่หนึ่ง แกงเขียว
หวานไก่ที่หนึ่ง
แล้วก็ข้าวเปล่า
คนเสิร์ฟ ได้ค่ะ
สุดา น้องขอบิลด้วย
คนเสิร์ฟ นี่ค่ะ
สุดา ทั้งหมด ๔๖๐ บาท นี่จ้ะ ๕๐๐ บาท ไม่ต้องทอนนะ
คนเสิร์ฟ ขอบคุณมากค่ะ

Exercise 15
Determine which category these food and drink items belong to an d enter the appropriate number in front of each item.
๑. อาหารคาว ๒. ของหวาน ๓. เครื่องดื่ม ๔. ผัก/ผลไม้
___ข้าวผัดกุ้ง ___โอเลี้ยง ___ทอดมัน ___น้ำลำใย ___เบียร์
___กล้วย ___ทับทิมกรอบ ___ข้าวเปล่า ___โค้ก ___ส้ม ___สาคูถั่วดำ ___ผัดไทย ___มะม่วง ___น้ำแข็งเปล่า

Exercise 16
Read the following conversation and underline food/vegetable item
s.

ต้อย ตอนกลางวันเราทำอะไรทานกันดีไหม
แดง ดีเหมือนกัน จะทานอะไรดีล่ะ
ต้อย ก๋วยเตี๋ยวราดหน้าเป็นไง มีเส้นใหญ่ มีหมูแล้ว ขาดผักคะน้า
แดง งั้นฉันจะไปซื้อผักที่ตลาดให้ เอาอะไรเพิ่มอีกไหม

ต้อย ช่วยซื้อเนื้อสันในมาให้สักครึ่งกิโลด้วยนะ อยากจะทำยำเนื้ออีกอย่าง
แดง ถ้าจะยำเนื้อ มีหอมแดง ผักชี ต้นหอม มะนาว พริกขี้หนูแล้วหรือยัง
ต้อย มีแล้วครับ ขาดเนื้ออย่างเดียวเท่านั้น
แดง ตกลงก็ซื้อผักกับเนื้อเท่านั้นนะ งั้นเดี๋ยวมานะ

Exercise 17

The situation is that you need to go shopping for food and your counterpart has volunteered to accompany you. You want to practice some new expressions that you have learned to purchase meat. Your counterpart will assist you. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both partners can practice.

Example:

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

Exercise 18

The class will be divided into pairs of students. You're driving to work and you notice that you're low on fuel. You stop at a gas station and decide to get gas. Your partner will assume the role of the attendant that will service you. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both students can practice the task.

Example 1:

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

Example 2:

A: [illegible] 97 [illegible]

B: [illegible] [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

Exercise 19

The class will be divided into pairs of students. You are driving to work and you remember that you need to buy some woods. You stop at a small lumber yard and a hardware store. Your partner will assume the role of the clerk. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both students can practice the task.

Example:

A: [illegible]
B: [illegible]

Example:

A: [illegible] [illegible]

B: [illegible]

1. [illegible]

It means ". . . first" when placed at the end of a sentence.

Example: [illegible] = I will eat first.
[illegible] = He will go to the market first.
[illegible] = I have to go to the embassy first.

Exercise 1

Translate the following into Thai and write them in the space provided.

1. I have to buy a gift first.

____

2. Do you want to go home first?

____

3. I have to do my homework first.

____

4. Who will start first?

____

5. I'd like to order some drinks first.________________________________

2. . . . [illegible]

It usually proceeds by a question (what, when, where, etc.) and is always placed at the end of a sentence. It means " . . . (a question word) is good to + verb?

Example: [illegible] = Where would it be good to go eat?

[illegible] = What would it be good to cook to today?

[illegible] = When would it be good to start?

Exercise 2

How would you say the following sentences in Thai

1. Who would it be good to go with?

____

2. What would it be good to order?

____

3. Where is it good to talk?

____

4. When would it be a good time to come?

____

5. Which one would it be good to buy?

____

3. verb + □□□

It means ". . . in stead" when placed at the end of a sentence. If there is a noun placed after "□□□" , the meaning will be changed to " for. . . or in stead of . . . "

Example:

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ = I ordered chicken curry instead.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ = He went to a Chinese restaurant instead.

□□□□□□□□□□ = He did it instead of me (doing it)

Exercise 3

How would you say the following sentences in Thai

1. Who did it instead of you? ____
2. What would you like to order instead? ________________________________
3. Who is going instead of him? _______________________________________
4. What will you bring to the picnic instead of curry? _______________________
5. What will you eat instead of rice? ___________________________________

4. □□□

It means " therefore ". It is a conjunction which is usually put after the subject and before the verb of the second sentence. If the subjects of the two sentences are the same, the second one will be omitted.

Example:

□□□□□□□□□(□□□)□□□□□□□= He was not well, therefore, he didn't come.

□□□□□□□□□(□□□)□□□□□□□= He was busy, therefore, he didn't come.

□□□□□□□□□□□(□□□)□□□□□□□□□ = He didn't have money, therefore, he didn't buy it.

Exercise 4
Translate the following into Thai.

1. He liked it a lot, therefore, he ordered it again.

2. He was thirsty, therefore, he ordered a drink first.

3. He was hungry, therefore, he ate first.

4. The fruits were very expensive, therefore, he bought only a few.

5. He didn't know how to cook, therefore, he ordered from a restaurant.

5. □□□
This is an informal word meaning "to eat, to drink, or to take orally (as medicine)," depending on the context.

6. □□□
This is a contraction of the word □□□□□□□□□ which has exactly the same meaning as □□□, except that it is considered more formal and more polite.

7. □□□
Depending upon the context, □□□ may mean "to eat (a contraction of □□□□□□□□□), to take or to pick up."

8. □□□□
This is a rather formal word meaning "to drink." Under normal circ umstances, either □□□ or □□□ is preferred depending upon the deg ree of politeness that is desired.

9. □□□□□□□□□□□□
This is a standard expression meaning "Keep the change" although its literal meaning is, "You don't have to give me the change."

Vocabulary
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[illegible]	noodle
[illegible]	rice noodles topped with gravy
[illegible]	first
[illegible]	main dish eaten with rice
[illegible]	thai iced coffee
[illegible]	shrimp
[illegible]	green curry
[illegible]	snack
[illegible]	freebees
[illegible]	dessert
[illegible]	lack
[illegible]	lunch
[illegible]	breakfast
[illegible]	plain rice
[illegible]	fried rice
[illegible]	dinner
[illegible]	Dusit Zoo
[illegible]	omelette with minced pork
[illegible]	shaving cream
[illegible]	cookie
[illegible]	beverage
[illegible]	to reserve
[illegible]	to begin, to start
[illegible]	Thai iced tea
[illegible]	please come in
[illegible]	this way, please
. . . [illegible]	Is it good to . . .?
[illegible]	to hear
[illegible]	green onion
[illegible]	hot and spicy soup
[illegible]	lemon grass
[illegible]	nail
[illegible]	cucumber
[illegible]	to take the opportunity
[illegible]	correct
[illegible]	fish cake
[illegible]	to give change
[illegible]	Thai dessert made to resemble pomegranate seeds served in syrup
[illegible]	later

[illegible]	classifier for each order of food
[illegible]	razor
[illegible]	instead
[illegible]	nuggets
[illegible]	iced water
[illegible]	soy bean milk
[illegible]	polaris water
[illegible]	longan-flavored drink
[illegible]	Thai beef jerky
[illegible]	beef sirloin
[illegible]	bill
[illegible]	97 octane gasoline
[illegible]	beer
[illegible]	to be bored
[illegible]	light (not heavy)
[illegible]	spring roll
[illegible]	chinese doughnut
[illegible]	picnic
[illegible]	duck
[illegible]	hair brush
[illegible]	toothbrush
[illegible]	chinese broccoli
[illegible]	stirfried vegetables
[illegible]	Thai style fried noodles
[illegible]	spicy
[illegible]	Thai chili
[illegible]	pizza
[illegible]	lime, lemon
[illegible]	menu
[illegible]	ply wood
[illegible]	tooth paste
[illegible]	beef salad
[illegible]	to separate
[illegible]	to include
[illegible]	to wait
[illegible]	to take, to eat, to drink, to receive
[illegible]	price
[illegible]	popular Northeasterners' spicy dish consisting of minced meat and plenty of herbs
[illegible]	therefore

[illegible]	available, free, empty

Vocabulary Module 3 Lesson 1

[illegible]	soap
[illegible]	papaya salad
[illegible]	salad
[illegible]	Chatuchak park
[illegible]	rose garden
[illegible]	meat cooked on skewers (Thai style)
[illegible]	wide noodle
[illegible]	crispy noodles
[illegible]	comb
[illegible]	shallot
[illegible]	to be hungry
[illegible]	delicious
[illegible]	iced black coffee with sugar
[illegible]	ice cream
[illegible]	hamburger

Culture Notes
Module 3 Lesson 1

Dining out in Thailand

You will be delighted to discover the abundance and variety of eating establishments in Thailand. You will be able to choose everything from simple fare to gourmet food in various price ranges in a roadside shop, a first-class restaurant, or a swanky restaurant in a hotel. Besides, all the large department stores in Thailand do have restaurants within. Most of these restaurants are good and inexpensive. In some department stores, the restaurants or food stalls -- numbering between 20 and 40 and selling different specialties -- occupy one entire floor of the building.

Foreign restaurants are also plentiful in Bangkok. In a Thai restaurant you don't usually have to wait to be seated. Iced water is always served with your meal, if you ask for it. The Thai eating custom is very different from that of the Westerners. Either at home or in a typical Thai restaurant, the Thai usually eat rice as a staple food with a variety of dishes, which may consist of fish, pork, beef, poultry, eggs, vegetables, curry, or soup. These dishes are known as □□□□□□□.

The standard eating utensils the Thais use is a spoon and a fork. The spoon is held in the right hand while the fork is in the left. The fork is usually used to help shove the rice onto the spoon, which in turn scoops the rice into the mouth. A person ordinarily uses the serving spoon from each dish to get the food onto his/her plate. Since Thai foods are almost always cut up in bite size pieces,

you may see a Thai using his fork to pick up a piece of food and put it into his mouth.

Occasionally, especially in a restaurant, a person might order a complete meal that comes on a plate, consisting of rice topped with whatever he/she selects. It may be beef or chicken curry, chicken and vegetables with gravy, or barbecued pork with gravy.

Because Chinese food is very popular in Thailand, you may see many Thai eat noodles instead of rice, especially for lunch or late supper. And when they eat noodles or Chinese food, they like to use chopsticks. This is why many Thai know how to use chopsticks.

Culture Notes
Module 3 Lesson 1

Sidewalk Food Stands

□□□□□□□□□□ is a wheeled food stand that is omnipresent throughout Thailand, especially in Bangkok. Although they are equipped with wheels, these carts do not go anywhere while conducting business. They usually have their reserved spots on the sidewalk or on the roadside. Before starting their business each day, the carts are pushed to their locations and then back home after business is over. Traditionally, each of these food stands specializes in only one kind of food. For instance,

[illegible] will sell nothing but beef noodles. You may have a choice of noodles - large or small; a choice of beef - fresh meat or stewed meat; or beef dumplings.

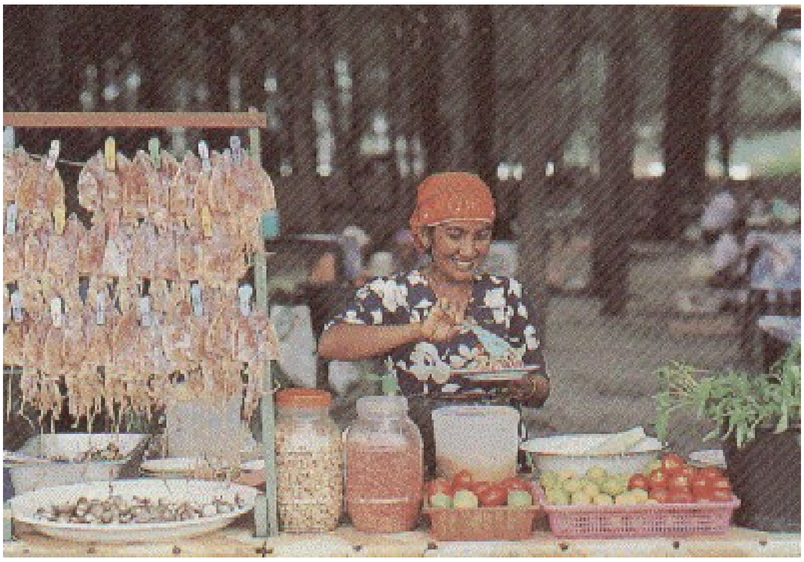
Culture Notes
Module 3 Lesson 1

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ normally sells noodles with fish dumplings. Two kinds of noodles are usually available - rice noodles and egg noodles. You may even have pork instead of fish dumplings, or both.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ will sell only rice noodles, either large or small, topped with beef or pork in gravy.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ specializes in rice soup - rice with broth. The customer may have a choice of fish, shrimp or pork.

Almost always these food stands provide their customers with tables and chairs. For the customer's convenience, foods to go are also available at these food stands. They usually start selling at around 10 or 11 a.m. and will remain open until late at night. Only those that sell snacks, such as Chinese doughnuts, will start selling very early in the morning and will close after they run out of their merchandise, normally late in the morning. Because of the relatively very low prices, a Thai with an average income can afford to eat out seven days a week.



Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Tip of the Day

Thais normally do not start their meal with a soup as the Westerners or some Chinese do. If soup happens to be part of their meal, it will be eaten the same time as other dishes.

Activity 1 (Pair Work)
You are having a big party and you want to prepare a shopping list. Name the items you want to shop for and make a shopping list.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)
Both of you work in a grocery store and you are in charge of restocking the shelves. You need a lot of groceries. Take a quick inventory. Create a list of twenty items you have in your grocery store, one partner calls them out, while the other gives a count of what is on hand. Together decide how many more of each item you need.

Activity 3 (Group Work)
Make up short dialogues choosing the situations from the list below.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

Activity 4 (Group Work)
Work in groups of 3-4 students each. You are going on a picnic with your classmates. Everyone will bring a main dish, two side dishes, and any other related items (like forks, napkins, and plates). In your group, discuss what each student will bring, and what each dish consists of. Afterwards each group will share their plans with the rest of the class.

Activity 5 (Group Work)
Your friend’s birthday is coming soon and you want to invite him to dinner. You went to his apartment and you did not find him. Write him a message congratulating him and inviting him to dinner to celebrate his birthday.

Activity 6 (Group Work)
The whole class will work together. One of you is having a birthday party for a member of his family or for himself. Circulate around the room and invite your classmates to the birthday party, be sure to tell them when and where it will take place, and what specialty dish or dishes will be served.

Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 7
Read the following ads, compare the similarities and differences and report to the class.

[illegible]	[illegible]

Activity 8 (Group Work)
It is a very nice weekend and you want to plan for a picnic. Discuss with each other the requirements: day, time, location, fuel for the car, who you want to go with, food items that you want to buy and whatever other things you consider relevant. Write out 'invitations' containing all the information you agree on, and pass them to the classmates your group decides to invite.

Activity 9 (Group Work)
You moved to Thailand and you need to buy dishes and utensils for the kitchen in your new apartment. Work in groups and talk about things you need to set up your new home.

Tip of the Day

Only a few big stores accept credit cards or checks. Storekeepers usually take cash and do not accept credit cards or checks.

Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 10 (Pair Work)

One of you is working in a restaurant and the other is a customer who wants to make a reservation for lunch for a certain number of people. Ask and answer questions concerning the number of people who will come to the luncheon, the number of tables to be reserved, types of food that the restaurant offers, prices and other relevant information.

Activity 11 (Pair Work)
Practice the following dialogue with your partner. One will be a customer and the other will be a waiter. Then reverse the role.

A = Waiter
B = Customer

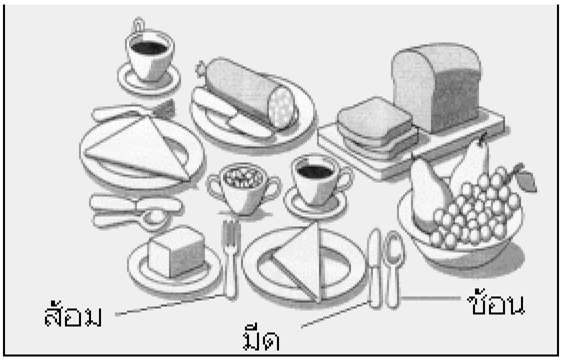
A: Tell the customer there is a seat available.
B: Ask for the menu
A: Bring the menu and ask what he/she would like to drink.
B: Ask if they have Coca-Cola.
A: Express regrets. Mention, however, that you have Pepsi.
B: order a Pepsi. Ask if Special # 1 is good.
A: Be overly enthusiastic about it.
B: (Something's fishy about that Special # 1 .... Reconsider!) Call the waiter over to place your order. Order your favorite meal.
A: Bring the food. Ask him if he/she would like another Pepsi.
B: Decline the drink but ask for the check.

A: Total it up.
B: Tip the waiter.
A: Acknowledge the tip and say good-bye.

Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 12 (Pair Work)
You have just started your own business, a Thai restaurant. With the help of the words from the **Vocabulary** create your own menu (4-5 dishes). Think of a name for your restaurant. Advertise your restaurant in the class.

Activity 13
Scenario: Your Thai counterpart took you for breakfast in the officer's club. Divide the students into a group of four.
One will be the waiter/waitress and the rest of the group members will play the role of guests in a restaurant. Your waiter is a bit absent-minded, and he/she forgot to put some of the utensils on the table. Only one is set properly. The three members of the group will tell the waiter what utensil is missing at his/her table and ask him to bring it.



Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 14
Work in small groups (3-4 people in each) Two to three people from each group are visiting the restaurant and one is a waiter/waitress. Read the menu, make your choices and make an order. Then, the waiters from all the groups report the orders to the class and compare the choices of their guests.

รายการอาหาร	
อาหารว่าง	ประเภทต้ม
สะเต๊ะ	ต้มย □□กุ้ง
๒๕	๔๕/๖๕
ปอเปี๊ยะทอด	ต้มข่าไก่
๒๕	๓๕/๕๕
ปอเปี๊ยะสด	โป๊ะแตก ๕๐/๗๐
๒๕	แกงจืดวุ้นเส้น
กุ้งกระบอก	๓๕
๓๕	แกงจืดเต้าหู้
ทอดมันปลากราย ๓๕	๓๕
ทอดมันกุ้ง	แกงจืดมะระยัดไส้
๔๕	๓๕
หมี่กรอบ ๒๕	ประเภทผัด
ส้มต □□	ผักบุ้งไฟแดง
๒๕	๓๕
ไก่ย่าง	คะน้าปลาเค็ม
๒๕/๔๕	๓๕
เนื้อแดดเดียว	คะน้าเนื้อน้ำมันหอ□ย
๓๐	๔๐
ก๋วยเตี๋ยว	ผัดผักรวมมิตร
ก๋วยเตี๋ยวลูกชิ้นเนื้อสด /	๔๐
เปื่อย ๒๕	ข้าวโพดอ่อนผัดหมู /เนื้อ /ไก่ /
ก๋วยเตี๋ยวหมู	กุ้ง ๔๐ /๕๐
๒๕	ผัดวุ้นเส้น
เย็นตาโฟ ๓๐	๓๕
เกี๊ยวน้ำ □ /แห้ง	ไก่ผัดขิง
๒๕	๓๕
บะหมี่หมูแดงน้ำ □ /แห้ง	ผัดพริกขิง
๒๕	๓๕
ก๋วยเตี๋ยวหมูสับ	พระรามลงสรง ๓๕
๒๕	ประเภทแกง
ผัดไทย ๓๐	แกงเขียวหวานเนื้อ /ไก่
ผัดไทยปู ๔๕	๓๕
ราดหน้าเนื้อ /หมู /ไก่	แพนงเนื้อ /ไก่
๒๕	๓๕
ผัดซีอิ๊วเนื้อ /หมู /ไก่	แกงลูกชิ้น

๒๕ ผัดขี้เมา ๒๕ ประเภทย □□ ย□□ปลาดุกฟู ๔๕ ย□□วุ้นเส้น ๓๕ ย□□ปลาหมึก ๔๐ ย□□ใหญ่ ๓๕ ย□□มะเขือยาว ๓๐ ย□□ปลากรอบ ๔๐ ของหวาน ผลไม้ (ตามฤดูกาล) ๔๕ ไอศครีม ๓๕ ข้าวเปล่าจานละ ๕ ข้าวเหนียวที่ละ ๕	๓๕ แกงป่า ๓๕ แกงเทโพ ๓๕ แกงกะหรี่ ๓๕ แกงมัสมั่น ๓๕ ผัดเผ็ดปลาดุก ๓๕ ปลาช่อนผัดพริก ๓๕ แกงเหลือง ๓๐ แกงไตปลา ๓๕ แกงส้ม ๓๕ เครื่องดื่ม น้ำผลไม้ทุกชนิด ๓๕ ชาเย็น /กาแฟเย็น /โอเลี้ยง ๒๐ เบียร์สิงห์ ๔๕/๖๐ เบียร์ช้าง ๔๐/๕๕ น้ำปล่าตราสิงห์ ๑๕/๒๕

Application Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 15 (Pair Work)

One of you is a sales associate at a grocery store and the other is the customer. The customer is asking the sales associate for different grocery items and for their prices. Ask and answer each other's questions about grocery items and their prices.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Tip of the Day

In general the Thais do not tip when they eat in a small shop. The only time they tip is when they eat in a hotel's restaurant or in a large restaurant. However, the amount of the gratuity is not based on a rigid percentage of the bill as in the Western world. It is generally up to the customers' willingness to tip.

Activity 1 (Pair Work)
Both of you want to prepare the food tonight because you have a dinner party. Ask each other about what food you are going to prepare and how to prepare it.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)
You are roommates. One of you is reluctantly going shopping. The other wants him to pick up some items that you both need. Decide which roommate is stuck going shopping, what he/she is going to purchase, and what additional items need to be purchased. The roommate who gets to stay home offers to make dinner, since the other one goes shopping. Negotiate who will do which chore, and agree what each one will do.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)
One of you is a door-to-door salesman. The salesman is telling what he/she has and you are considering the purchase of some of his wares. The salesman is tasked with convincing the reluctant and frugal homeowner to purchase his/her product. Switch roles. See which one can get the other to purchase the most.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)
One of you is going to invite people to dinner and will ask the other for his/her opinion on how much food to prepare for the number of people invited and the type of meal to prepare. She/he also is asking for help in writing down the ingredients needed for the type of food that you choose together. Ask and answer questions about the amounts of food needed for the number of people invited, what type of food the host might cook, about the ingredients needed, and where is the best place to purchase them.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 5
Listen to the following conversation that occurred in a Thai restaurant. It will be divided into three segments. Write a report in English about what you heard.

Part I

____
____

Part II

____
____

Part III

____
____

Activity 6 (Pair Work)
Each one of you will be given three cards by the instructor. Each card has information concerning the preparation of one type of food. Choose the food that you like best and prepare the instructions on how to prepare it. Then, tell your classmates how you are going to prepare the food item that you chose.

Activity 7 (Pair Work)
You are both friends. One of you goes to the cafeteria often and the other does not. Ask and answer questions about what there is in the cafeteria that is so interesting that one would want frequently.

Activity 8 (Group Work)
One of you is a waiter in a restaurant and the others are customers. Ask the waiter about items on the menu and order some food. Then ask for the bill.

Activity 9 (Pair Work)
One of you does not know how to cook and he/she is going to a party where he/she should take something that she prepared. The other one, student B, knows how to cook. Student A is asking student B to give him/her some suggestions and the ways in which the suggested meals can be cooked. Ask and answer each other about three different food items at least as well as about the ways to cook these food items.

Activity 10 (Pair Work)
Assume the role of a dietician. Make a healthy diet plan. One of the partners will make a diet plan consisting of foods the Americans eat. The other partner will make a plan consisting of the foods that Thais typically eat. Use the vocabulary and structures introduced in this lesson. The instructor will move around the classroom playing the role of a culture/language consultant.

Activity 11
Listen to 10 short exchanges. What are they about? Mark the correct answer.

1. The guest is ordering
   a) his first drink.
   b) his second drink.
   c) his dessert.

2. The guest is ready to
   a) order.
   b) reorder.
   c) pay.

3. Both guests ordered
a) a main course.
b) a dessert.
c) the same thing.

4. This guest is being served by
a) a waiter.
b) a waitress.
c) his wife.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

5. This party is requesting
   a) the check.
   b) separate checks.
   c) the dessert menu.

6. This guest is ordering
   a) an alcoholic beverage.
   b) a soft drink.
   c) a hot drink.

7. The guest is asking for
   a) the beverage list.
   b) the daily special.
   c) the check.

8. This guest is
   a) asking about the special.
   b) ordering a drink.
   c) joining someone at a table.

9. Here we have a person who
   a) loves the dessert.
   b) declines the dessert.
   c) complains about the dessert.

10. The guest
   a) is tipping.
   b) is leaving no tip.
   c) is arguing over the bill.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 12 (Pair Work)
The following are the ingredients and how to cook one of the Thai dishes called chicken coconut soup. You and your partner are to translate the given information into Thai and report them to the class. The instructor will decide which pair has the best translation.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Ingredients (for 2 servings)
125 g (0.25 lb/4 oz) chicken breast, fillet or thigh, cut into thin strips
1/2 cup (50g/1.5 oz) straw mushrooms or button mushrooms, fresh or canned, sliced in half
1 stalk of lemon grass, bruised with pestle and cut in 2- cm or 1-inch pieces
2 pieces fresh or dried galangal, sliced or 1 teaspoon powdered galangal
5 fresh or dried kaffir lime leaves, torn apart
1/2 cup (120 ml/4 fl oz) coconut cream
2 cup (500 ml/16 fl oz) coconut milk
3 tablespoons fish sauce
3 tablespoons lime or lemon juice
5-10 fresh chili, bruised with pestle
fresh coriander leaves, to garnish

1. Bring the coconut milk to a boil with lemon grass and galangal, do not put kaffir lime leaves at this stage.	**2**. Add chicken and mushrooms, and bring to boil.
3. Add kaffir lime leave, return to boil again. Then pour in coconut cream and remove from stove right	**4**. Season with fish sauce, lime juice and chilli.

away.	

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 13

This is a restaurant ad. True or False?

ยูเอฟเอ็ม คุกกิ้งสกูล

สอนท□□อาหารนานาชาตินานาชนิด
ตั้งแต่พื้นฐาน จนถึงขั้นประกอบอาชีพ
โดยผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านอาหารและโภชนาการ
๕๙๓/๒๙-๓๙ สุขุมวิท ๓๓ /๑
โทร ๒๕๙-๐๖๒๐-๓๐

Activity 14

This restaurant features Happy Hour. True or False?

พบกับรายการอาหารหลากหลายในแต่ละวัน
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
ทั้งแบบไทยและนานาชาติ
เพียง ๙๕ บาทเท่านั้น
ตั้งแต่ ๒๒ พฤศจิกายน ถึง ๒๑ ธันวาคม
นี้
อาหารชุดญี่ปุ่น ๓๐๐ บาท
มื้อกลางวันและเย็น
แฮปปี้อาวส์ ๑๗ .๓๐ - ๑๙.๓๐ น.
Regency Park
Pullman International
Bangkok
๑๒/๓ สุขุมวิท ๒๒ ซ .สายน้ำทิพย์
โทร . (๖๖๒) ๒๕๙๗๔๒๐-๓๙

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 15

This is an ad for a Japanese restaurant. True or False?

มื้อเที่ยงกับอาหารจีนชั้นเลิศ
ภัตตาคาร ลก หว่า ฮิน
โรงแรมโนโวเทล กรุงเทพฯ
บริการอาหารชุดมื้อเที่ยง ซุป
ดิมซัม ก๋วยเตี๋ยว ขนมหวาน
***** ๑๖๐ บาท *****

Activity 16

This is an ad for a Japanese restaurant. True or False?

มื้อเที่ยงกับอาหารจีนชั้นเลิศ
ภัตตาคาร ลก หว่า ฮิน
โรงแรมโนโวเทล กรุงเทพฯ
บริการอาหารชุดมื้อเที่ยง ซุป
ดิมซัม ก๋วยเตี๋ยว ขนมหวาน
***** ๑๖๐ บาท *****

Activity 17

This is a list of daily specials. True or False?

๑๔๑. ชาจีน ๕ บาท
๑๔๒. น้ำ□ □□ใย ๑๕
บาท
๑๔๓. กาแฟเย็น ๒๐ บาท
๑๔๔. โค้ก สไปรท์ แฟนต้า ๑๒
บาท
๑๔๕. เบียร์สิงห์ (เล็ก)
๕๕ บาท
๑๔๖. เบียร์ช้าง (เล็ก) ๕๐

[illegible]

Food and Drink Thai SOLT I
Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 18
Mind Boggle: Who's who? Read about an American and a Thai having lunch together. Sort through the information and compile an accurate profile of each individual.

ผู้หมวดสั่งผัดผักรวมมิตร
คนอเมริกันคนนั้นชอบเบียร์สิงห์
คนเสิร์ฟเอาเบียร์และกาแฟมาให้
คุณมานะไม่กินเนี้อสัตว์
จ่าอยากทานสเต็กแต่ไม่มีในเมนู
คุณเบนเดอร์ขอเบียร์อีกหนึ่งขวด
จ่าสื่อสารขอข้าวขาหมูหนึ่งที่
ร้อยเอกสั่งของหวานหนึ่งที่พร้อมกับจ่ายบิลทั้งหมด

Homework
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 1

You are the owner of a grocery store and you want to order some items to stock in the store. Collect labels, advertisements, newspaper clippings, or any image of the items you want to stock in your store. Along with each image, create an order' by writing the number of each item that you wish to purchase, along with an itemized cost and total cost.

Activity 2

Listen to □□□□□'s story about her shopping and then in the list below underline the names of groceries that were mentioned in the story

□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□

□□□□□□ □□□

□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□

□□□□□□□ □□□□□□

□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

Homework
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 3
Complete these dialogues with the appropriate verbs.

ขอ เอา สั่ง ทาน ดื่ม

Example:
คุณจะ _____ โอเลี้ยงไหม
คุณจะดื่มโอเลี้ยงไหม

A: คุณจะ _____ ขนมอีกถ้วยไหม
B: ไม่ครับ ผม _____ ไอศครีมถ้วยหนึ่ง
A: แล้วลูกชายคุณล่ะ
B: _____ ไอศครีมให้เขาถ้วยหนึ่ง
A: แล้วคุณโกสุมล่ะ
B: _____ กล้วยบวชชีถ้วยหนึ่ง
A: ภรรยาคุณชอบ _____ เนื้อย่างไหม
B: ไม่ครับ เขาชอบ _____ เป็ดกับไก่
A: แล้วลูกคุณชอบ _____ อะไร
B: พิซซ่า

Homework
Module 3 Lesson 1

Activity 4
Rearrange the following dialogue by putting a number in the space provided.

_____[illegible]

_____[illegible]

_____[illegible]

_____[illegible]

__1__[illegible]

_____[illegible]

_____[illegible]

_____[illegible]

Activity 5
Think of your favorite dish or a dish you like to prepare. Write down the recipe and preparation instructions in Thai. Do not forget to include all the ingredients with the appropriate measurements in metrics.